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1883.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF DAFFODILS

AND

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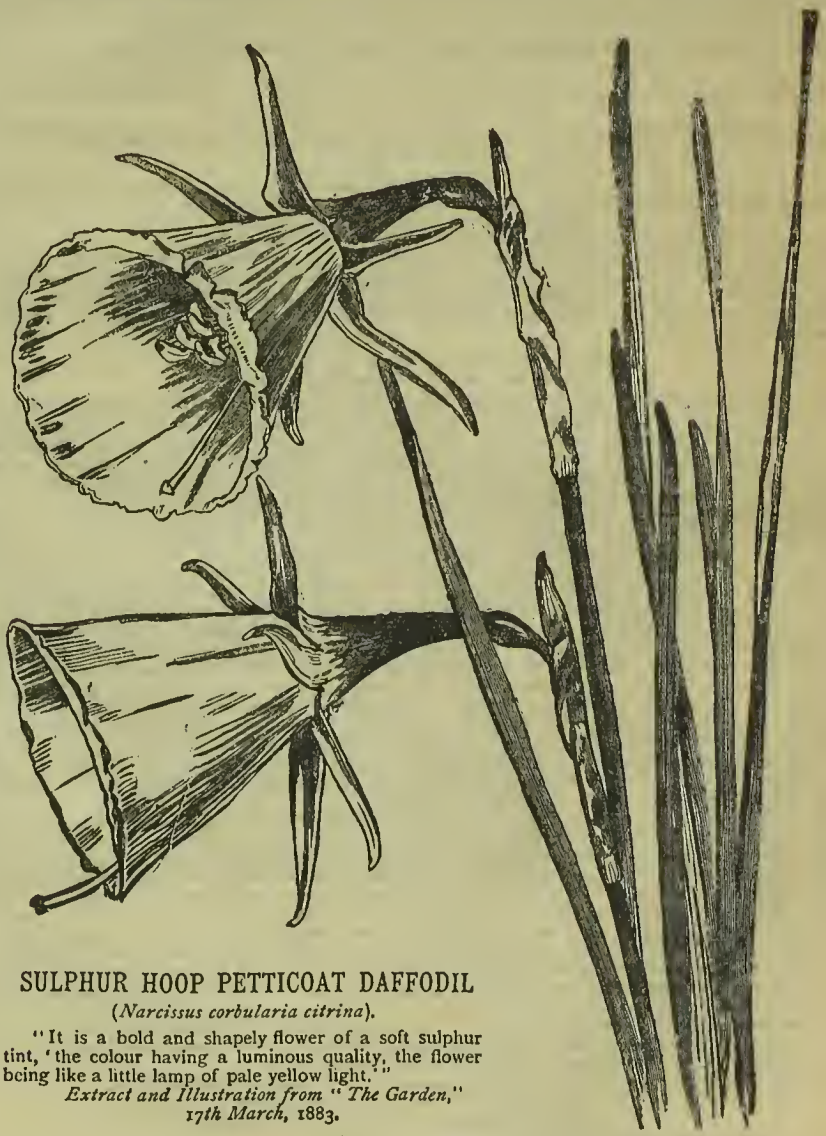

SULPHUR HOOP PETTICOAT DAFFODIL

(*Narcissus corbularia citrina*).

"It is a bold and shapely flower of a soft sulphur tint, 'the colour having a luminous quality, the flower being like a little lamp of pale yellow light.'"

Extract and Illustration from "The Garden," 17th March, 1883.

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DAFFODIL, OR NARCISSUS.

The most beautiful of all Spring flowers is the Daffodil, and its hardiness is beyond all question. The older kinds have withstood uninjured our severest winters for centuries; and the new ones now offered have remained uninjured in the open ground during the late series of severe and protracted winters. Its blossoms withstand frost, snow, rain, and wind, longer than any other spring flower, and this was observed by Shakspeare, when he wrote—

"Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty."

☞ **THE ALDBOROUGH COLLECTION OF DAFFODILS,** of which we are the fortunate possessors, is the most complete and unique set of hardy Daffodils ever brought together by an amateur, and exhibit in a most marked degree the industry and enthusiasm of their cultivator, the late lamented eminent horticulturist, the Rev John Nelson, of Aldborough Rectory. The collection is represented by nearly 150 sorts, embracing almost all the kinds known to amateur horticulturists of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and to Salisbury, Sweet, Haworth, Herbert, and Baker of the present century, and, in addition to these, the recent new hybrid varieties which rank in point of beauty with the magnificent orchids which have been brought into cultivation within the last few years. These new hybrid Daffodils are the result of crosses between the different varieties of the Trumpet Daffodil and the varieties of Poeticus on the one hand, and the Trumpet Daffodil and Montanus on the other. Unfortunately, the gentlemen who produced such wonderful results, and made so many grand additions to a family already rich and varied, have left on record so little data, that we can but surmise how the work was accomplished. However, we know for certain that a cross between the Trumpet and Poeticus Daffodils gives Incomparabilis, *Parkinson's Peerless Daffodil.* Assuming, therefore, that this result is followed by crossing Incomparabilis and Poeticus, what is more natural to expect than Barri, which is simply a reduced Incomparabilis. Then again cross Barri and Poeticus, and we imagine the outcome would be Burbidgei, which is a Poeticus with the crown somewhat larger and retaining the colours of the first hybrid, viz., Incomparabilis. The Eucharis-like Daffodil, Leedsi, we think most likely a cross between Trumpet Albicans and Montanus. The most perfect of all hybrid Daffodils, viz., Nelsoni, would, we think, result from a cross between Trumpet Bicolor and Poeticus, or Macleai possibly assisted, as the Nelsoni's are large forms of Macleai, the most perfect of miniature Daffodils; besides the foregoing results in the production of hybrids there is amongst the new Daffodils of the Trumpet section great variety both in size and colour, which we conclude to be the result of seeding the varieties of the Magni-coronatæ Group.

A remarkable feature in many of these hybrid Daffodils is the strongly marked orange-scarlet crown, which we imagine would come from Poeticus poetarum; and others, again, have the crown dark yellow, light yellow, canary-yellow, primrose, silver-white, and some apricot-coloured. The late Mr. Nelson raised a few seedling Daffodils of considerable character, and had he lived a few more years, he doubtless would have made valuable additions to this family. The Rev. Wolley Dod has for some years past been forming a collection of Daffodils; we hope he will bring some of his energy to bear on the hybridization of this family, and from his personal experience tell us how all these beautiful modern varieties were made. Two Coloured Plates of New Daffodils issued with *The Garden* represent some of the hybrids alluded to above, and those who are desirous of acquainting themselves with the interesting literature of the Daffodil, and the monographs which have been written of this family, should purchase Burbidge's admirable work, which is beautifully illustrated, and written in a most charming style.

"It has been observed," says Mr. Burbidge, "that these beautiful Daffodils are never seen to better advantage than when planted on the moist margins of lakes and streams, or islands, where their golden nodding flowers contrast with the cœrulean reflection in the limpid water below."

This seems also to have occurred to Keates, who, in one of his beautiful poems, asks—

"What first inspired a bard of old to sing
Narcissus pining o'er the untainted spring?"

Shelley speaks of the Daffodils thus—

"And Narcissi, the fairest among them all,
Who gaze on their eyes in the stream's recess,
Till they die of their own dear loveliness."

Wordsworth pays a graceful tribute to the Narcissus—

"When all at once I saw a crowd
A host of golden Daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

CULTURE AND ADAPTATION.—The Daffodil may be grown in any soil and situation, but it thrives best n a fertile loam. In planting, the top of the bulb should be three to four inches below the surface ; but when it is planted in permanent beds, &c., and summer flowers are cultivated over it, we have known the roots in such cases planted at a depth of 12 inches. In beds the larger flowering Daffodils are charming, and for edgings the dwarf growing kinds are most beautiful. In flower borders and shrubberies groups of Daffodils look splendid. For naturalization in woodland walks, semi-wild places, on the margins of lakes, streams, and plantations, and also amongst grass, few hardy flowers look so natural and pleasing as the Daffodil

A selection, consisting of varieties from the three groups, gives a succession of flowers from February till June. The Trumpet Section of Daffodils flower in succession, one variety following the other from February till the end of April. The Nonsuch Section of Daffodils begin flowering in March, and succeed each other till May. The third group of Daffodils, the Poet's Narcissus, the Tazetta or Bunch-flowered Daffodils, &c., commence flowering early in April, and furnish a succession of flowers till June.

Cut blooms of Daffodils are most elegant in vases, and are in abundance at a season when other flowers are scarce. They also supplement and mix admirably with hot-house flowers. For three months in Spring cut flowers from our collection of Daffodils will be exhibited at the various Spring Shows and Fortnightly Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, also at the Spring Flower Show held at the Royal Botanic Gardens.

Awards, etc., from the Royal Horticultural Society at sundry times for our Exhibitions of DAFFODILS.

Two Gold Banksian Medals, One Silver Banksian Medal, One large Silver Gilt Floral Medal, and several other Medals, with numerous Votes of Thanks and many Certificates for individual Daffodils.

Also from Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, many Awards and Certificates.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

Inexpensive Daffodils from Groups I., II., and III., to plant in Grass, Orchards, and by the side of Streams and Lakes.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
.....1000 in 10 var. 84/, in 20 var. 100/, in 30 var.	140	0	..... 50 in 10 var. 6/0, in 17 var. 8/0, in 25 var.	10	6
..... 500 in 10 var. 42/, in 20 var. 60/, in 30 var.	80	0	..... 30 in 10 var. 4/0, in 15 var. 6/0, in 30 var.	10	6
..... 100 in 10 var. 10/6, in 20 var. 15/, in 30 var.	21	0	..... 12 in 12 varieties .....2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6 to	7	6

..... Choice mixed, for naturalization .....per 1000, 63/ ; per 100, 7/6 ; per doz. 1 6

..... Fine ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 42/ ; ,, 5/6 ; ,, 1 0

..... **The Great Nonsuch Daffodil,** *mixed yellow varieties* ,, 60/ ; ,, 7/6 ; ,, 1 6

The Aldborough Collection of Daffodils.

..... 3 each of 50 varieties	84/ & 105	0	..... 5 each of 12 varieties	21/, 30/, or 42	0
..... 1 ,, ,, ...30/ &	42	0	..... 3 ,, ,, ...15/, 21/, or 30		0
..... 3 each of 25 varieties .....42/ &	63	0	..... 2 ,, ,, ... 10/6, 15/, or 21		0
..... 1 ,, ,, ...16/ &	25	0	..... 1 ,, ,, ... 5/6, 7/6, or 12		0

N.B.—The Grouping of the Daffodils is intended to assist purchasers in making their own selections ; each group represents a distinct feature in the shape of the flower, which is fully explained in the notes.

DAFFODIL, DAFFADILLY, DAFFADOWNDILLY, LENT LILIES, OR TRUMPET NARCISSUS.

GROUP 1.—Magni-coronatæ of Baker, Ajax of Haworth, Pseudo-Narcissus of Parkinson, which includes Bulbocodium or Corbularia (Hoop Petticoat or Medusa's Trumpet).

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER.—*Crown or trumpet as long or rather longer than the divisions of the perianth.*

The first systematic arrangement of this family is found in Parkinson's "Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris ; or, A Garden of All Sorts of Pleasant Flowers," published 1629, the author describing 94 kinds of Daffodils. Haworth, in 1831, published his Narcissus Monograph as a Supplement to Sweet's "Flower Garden," and about the same time Dean Herbert embodied in his "Amaryllidaceæ" the result of a careful study of the genus Narcissus from living plants in English gardens. Baker's review of the genus Narcissus appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1870. Burbidge's "History and Culture," with coloured plates and descriptions of all known species and principal varieties of Narcissus, was published 1875. Mr. Burbidge's book is written in a most charming style, and traces the literature of the Daffodil as far back as 1570, when Lobel alludes to the culture of the Narcissus.

The Aldborough Collection of Daffodils, which we describe in our present issue, embraces many very fine varieties, few of which were known to Mr. Burbidge in 1875. The new Daffodils are indicated by an *.

The Trumpet Daffodils flower in the following succession : Cambricus and Obvallaris generally commence in February, and are closely followed by Nanus, Minor, Spurius, the native Lent Lily (Pseudo-Narcissus), Lobularis, and the early-flowering varieties of Bicolors, viz., Horsfieldi, Empress, etc. These again are followed by Lorifolius, Lorifolius Emperor, Maximus, Major, Rugilobus, Bicolor, Bicolor maximus, Bicolor primulinus, Princeps, etc.

The Grand Trumpeters include all the varieties of Bicolor, Lorifolius Emperor, Maximus, Major, Princeps, Rugilobus, Spurius, Telamonius, etc., also all the other new large Trumpet Daffodils, except Humei, Exquisite, and William Goldring, these three remarkable hybrids have the divisions of the perianth overlapping the trumpet, thus indicating in this cross a touch of Montanus ; Bicolor primulinus, Bicolor J. B. M. Camm and Mrs. J. B. M. Camm are very distinct and beautiful ; Cernuus pulcher is a beautiful white Ajax ; Shirley Hibberd is elegant in outline ; Hudibras is a very characteristic flower ; John Nelson is the noblest flower in the group.

	per doz. s.	each. s.	each. d.
..... **Hoop Petticoat (Corbularia conspicua),** *golden-yellow, charming in pots and as edges* ...per 100, 18/	2	6	3
..... **Hoop Petticoat (Corbularia Clusii, syn. alba),** *pure white, home-grown roots*, per pot of 6 roots, 3/6 ; collected roots, per pot of 6 roots, 2/6	...	...	...
..... **Hoop Petticoat (Corbularia citrina),** *beautiful sulphur colour*		6	9
..... **Abscissus,** *sulphury white, trumpet yellow*	4	6	6
..... **Albicans,** *white, trumpet primrose changing to white*	10	6	1
..... **Bicolor,** *white, trumpet golden*.....	10	6	1
.....***Bicolor albidus,** *sulphury white, trumpet golden*	18	0	2
.....***Bicolor Empress,** *white, trumpet golden, very large and early*	15	0	1
.....***Bicolor Horsfieldi,** *white, trumpet golden, large and very early*.....	9	0	0
.....***Bicolor J. B. M. Camm,** *white, primrose trumpet, the most beautiful of all*.....	36	0	3
.....***Bicolor Mrs. J. B. M. Camm,** *white, sulphur trumpet, most beautiful*...	...	...	5
.....***Bicolor maximus,** *white, beautifully imbricated, trumpet golden, very large*	15	0	1
.....***Bicolor primulinus,** *primrose, trumpet yellow, very large*	21	0	2
.....***Bicolor sulphurescens,** *sulphury, trumpet yellow, very large*	21	0	2
..... **Bicolor anceps,** *sulphur, trumpet golden*	10	6	1
..... **Brevifios,** *sulphury white, trumpet yellow*	4	6	0
.....***Backhousei,** *sulphury white, trumpet yellow, very distinct*	..	...	5
..... **Cambricus,** *sulphury white, trumpet yellow, very early*.....	4	6	0

	per doz. s. d.	each. s. d.
..... **Capax (Eystettensis)**, *Queen Anne's primrose-coloured Double Daffodil*	10 6	1 0
..... **Cernuus**, *silvery white*	10 6	1 0
.....***Cernuus pulcher**, *white, primrose trumpet, changing to white, very large*	15 0	1 6
.....***Cowani**, *white, trumpet sulphur, distinct small flower*	...	5 6
.....***Edith Barber**, *primrose, trumpet yellow, small and dwarf, very beautiful*	...	2 6
.....***Exquisite**, *sulphury white, trumpet primrose, very early and distinct*	36 0	3 6
.....***F. W. Burbidge**, *white, sulphur trumpet, very handsome*	36 0	3 6
.....***Gladstone**, *perianth and trumpet light yellow*	10 6	1 0
.....***Hudibras**, *yellow, large and very distinct*	21 0	2 0
.....***Her Majesty**, *perianth and trumpet fine light yellow*	10 6	1 0
.....***Humei albidus**, *sulphury white, trumpet yellow, very distinct*	7 6	0 9
.....***Humei albidus paradoxus**, *sulphury white, trumpet yellow, very large and distinct*	...	2 6
.....***Humei concolor**, *uniform yellow*	...	2 6
.....***Humei concolor monstrosus**, *uniform yellow*	...	3 6
.....***John Nelson**, *golden-yellow, large and very handsome*	...	10 6
..... **Lady Doneraille**, *perianth and trumpet fine pale yellow*	10 6	1 0
..... **Lent Lily**, *or Daffadowndilly* (Daffodil of English Meadows, Copses, etc.), *sulphury white, trumpet yellow* .....per 1000, 42*s.*; per 100, 7*s.* 6*d.*	1 6	0 3
..... **Lent Lily, double**, *a very rare English bulb*	10 6	1 0
..... **Lobularis**, *sulphury, trumpet yellow, small and dwarf*	2 6	0 3
..... **Lobularis plenus**, *dwarf, double yellow*	2 6	0 3
..... **Lobularis plenus odoratissimus**, *dwarf, double yellow, sweet-scented*	5 6	0 6
..... **Lobularis grandiplenus**, *yellow, very double and dwarf*	3 6	0 4
..... **Lorifolius**, *sulphur, trumpet golden*	...	1 6
.....***Lorifolius Emperor**, *primrose, golden trumpet, very large*	21 0	2 0
..... **Major**, *golden-yellow, very large*	2 6	0 3
.....***Major luteus**, *yellow, with large gashed trumpet*	5 6	0 6
..... **Maximus**, *golden-yellow, very large*	4 6	0 6
.....***Milneri**, *perianth and trumpet sulphur, small neat flower*	...	3 6
..... **Minor**, *fine golden-yellow, rare species*	5 6	0 6
..... **Moschatus**, *white, sulphur trumpet*	10 6	1 0
.....***Mooreanus**, *light yellow, with long narrow regularly lobed rich yellow trumpet, very distinct*	...	5 6
..... **Nanus**, *yellow, a fine dwarf species for edging, very early*, per 100. 15*s.*	2 6	0 3
..... **Obvallaris (The Yellow Tenby Daffodil)** *a very early and distinct species* .....per 100, 15*s.*	2 6	0 3
..... **Princeps**, *sulphury white, trumpet yellow, very large* .....per 100, 15*s.*	2 6	0 3
..... **Rugilobus**, *sulphury white, trumpet yellow, large* .....per 100, 15*s.*	2 6	0 3
.....***Shirley Hibberd**, *yellow, large and very distinct*	25 0	2 6
..... **Spurius**, *yellow, very distinct and large* .....per 100, 15*s.*	2 6	0 3
.....***Stellatus**, *perianth and trumpet yellow, handsome*	7 6	0 9
..... **Telamonius plenus**, *large, double golden-yellow*, largest roots, per 100, 7*s.* 6*d.*	1 6	0 3
..... **Telamonius plenus**, *large, double golden-yellow*, second size roots, per 100, 5*s.* 6*d.*	1 0	0 3
..... **Tortuosus**, *white, trumpet primrose*	10 6	1 0
.....***Volutus**, *perianth and trumpet primrose, very distinct and handsome*	...	10 6
.....***William Goldring**, *white, trumpet primrose, very distinct*	36 0	3 6

THE MOCK-DAFFODIL WITH CHALICE-SHAPED CROWN.

Group II.—Medii-coronatæ of Baker, Queltia, Philogyne, etc., of Haworth, Peerless, Nonsuch, etc., of Parkinson.

Distinguishing Character.—*Crown half as long as the divisions of the perianth, but in one or two cases three-quarters as long.*

It is pretty generally supposed that the varieties in this group are hybrids (excepting, perhaps, Juncifolius). It is true, Incomparabilis is found wild in France and Spain, but Dean Herbert and others have produced it by crossing Poeticus with a Trumpet Daffodil. Macleai is considered by Baker between a Tazetta and a Trumpet Daffodil. Although we have no positive data as to the parentage of the new hybrids described in this group, we think it may fairly be assumed that Poeticus and the Trumpet Daffodils gave all the varieties of Incomparabilis, which have always the crown yellow; Poeticus or Montanus, with Cernuus or Albicans, gave the varieties of Vincenti, which have the perianth white, or sulphur-white, and the crown always canary-yellow. The same cross would give Leedsi "the Eucharis-like Daffodil," which has the perianth white, and the crown white, or primrose, changing to white. Poeticus and Bicolor would give Nelsoni. Poeticus and Incomparabilis would give Barri, which may be considered a small Incomparabilis.

The varieties in this group commence flowering in March and furnish a succession till May.

	per doz. s. d.	each. s. d.
..... **Incomparabilis, double yellow**, "*Butter and Eggs*" per 100, 7*s.* 6*d.*	1 6	0 3
..... **Incomparabilis, double white**, *orange nectary*, "*Eggs and Bacon*"	3 6	0 4
..... **Incomparabilis, double white**, *sulphur nectary*, "*Codlings and Cream*"	4 6	0 6
..... **Incomparabilis**, *yellow, crown sometimes stained* ...per 100, 7*s.* 6*d.*	1 6	0 3
.....***Incomparabilis aurantius**, *yellow, crown stained* .....per 100, 10*s* 6*d.*	2 0	0 3
..... **Incomparabilis semi-partitus**, *pale primrose, cup sulphur, and deeply lobed, very rare*	...	2 6
.....***Incomparabilis concolor**, *yellow*	4 6	0 6
.....***Incomparabilis concolor expansus**, *large spreading crown*	5 6	0 6
.....***Incomparabilis concolor, Edward Hart**, *yellow, very distinct*	7 6	0 9
.....***Incomparabilis concolor, Frank Miles**, *crown tinged, large flower*	15 0	1 6
.....***Incomparabilis concolor grandiflorus**, *large flower*	5 6	0 6
.....***Incomparabilis concolor minor**, *yellow*	5 6	0 6
.....***Incomparabilis concolor nanus**, *small flower* ..... per 100, 10*s.* 6*d.*	2 0	0 3
.....***Incomparabilis concolor stellatus**, *starry-flowered*	4 6	0 6
.....***Incomparabilis Leedsii**, *yellow, crown stained orange-scarlet* per 100, 15*s.*	2 6	0 3
.....***Incomparabilis Leedsii, Charles James Backhouse**, *yellow, crown orange-scarlet, splendid*	...	5 6
.....***Incomparabilis Leedsii expansus**, *large spreading crown*	5 6	0 6

	per doz. s. d.	each. s. d.
.....*Incomparabilis Leedsii marginatus, *yellow, crown edged orange-scarlet*	4 6	...0 6
.....*Incomparabilis Leedsii minor, *yellow, crown stained orange-scarlet*	3 6	...0 4
.....*Incomparabilis sulphureus *sulphur, crown yellow*	3 6	...0 4
.....*Incomparabilis sulphureus aureo-tinctus, *crown orange-stained* ...	3 6	...0 4
.....*Incomparabilis sulphureus expansus, *large spreading crown* ...	5 6	...0 6
.....*Incomparabilis sulphureus grandiflorus, *large flower*	5 6	...0 6
.....*Incomparabilis sulphureus Leedsii, *large flower, with conspicuous orange-scarlet stained crown*	10 6	...1 0
.....*Incomparabilis sulphureus stellatus, *starry-flowered*	5 6	...0 6
.....*Incomparabilis albidus, *sulphury white, crown yellow*	5 6	...0 6
.....*Incomparabilis albidus elatus, *tall and handsome*	7 6	...0 9
.....*Incomparabilis albidus elongatus, *long elegant crown*.....	...	...2 6
.....*Incomparabilis albidus expansus, *cup large and spreading*	10 6	...1 0
.....*Incomparabilis albidus Leedsii, *large flower with conspicuous orange-scarlet stained crown*	7 6	...0 9
.....*Incomparabilis albidus major, *large-flowered*	5 6	...0 6
.....*Incomparabilis pallidus aurantius, *large white flowers, with orange-tinged crown*	7 6	...0 9
.....*Incomparabilis pallidus, Princess Mary of Cambridge. *new*	...	...3 6
.....*Incomparabilis albus, *white, crown yellow*	7 6	...0 9
.....*Incomparabilis albus aureo-tinctus, *crown stained orange*	10 6	...1 0
.....*Incomparabilis albus Crawfordi, *large flower*	...	...2 6
.....*Incomparabilis albus elatus, *tall, large flower*	15 0	...1 6
.....*Incomparabilis albus Harpur Crewe, *large flower*	10 6	...1 0
.....*Incomparabilis albus magnificus, *large flower*	...	...2 6
.....*Incomparabilis albus Milneri, *crown tinged orange*	...	...2 6
.....*Incomparabilis albus nanus, *dwarf, small flower*	15 0	...1 6
.....*Incomparabilis albus Stella, *very early*.....	3 6	...0 4
.....*Vincenti gloriosus, *white, crown canary-yellow, medium-sized flower*	15 0	...1 6
.....*Vincenti Katherine Spurrell, *white, crown canary-yellow, large flower*	...	...2 6
.....*Vincenti Minnie Hume, *white, large canary-yellow crown*	...	...3 6
.....*Vincenti Miriam Barton, *delicate primrose, crown canary-yellow* ...	15 0	...1 6
.....*Vincenti stellatus, *white, crown canary-yellow, starry flower*.....	15 0	...1 6
.....*Leedsi, *white, crown silvery-white*	25 0	...2 6
.....*Leedsi amabilis, *long lemon crown*	15 0	...1 6
.....*Leedsi galanthiflorus major, *large drooping flowers*	...	...2 6
.....*Leedsi galanthiflorus minor, *medium sized drooping flowers*	...	...2 6
.....*Leedsi Gem, *lemon cup, model form*	...	...3 6
.....*Leedsi gloriosus major, *with canary crown*	21 0	...2 0
.....*Leedsi gloriosus minor, *with small canary crown*	15 0	...1 6
.....*Leedsi superbus, *silver-white cup*	25 0	...2 6
.....*Barri, *yellow*.....	7 6	...0 9
.....*Barri albidus, *sulphury white, crown yellow*	7 6	...0 9
.....*Barri albidus expansus, *spreading crown*	10 6	...1 0
.....*Barri albidus aurantius, *orange-stained crown*	15 0	...1 6
.....*Barri albidus John Stevenson, *sulphury white, large spreading crown*.....	7 6	...0 9
.....*Barri albus expansus, *white, crown yellow*	21 0	...2 0
.....*Barri albus stellatus, *white, crown citron*	10 6	...1 0
.....*Barri albus, aureo-tinctus, *white, lemon crown, tinged orange*	10 6	...1 0
.....*Barri albus Beauty, *white, crown yellow, edged scarlet*	...	...3 6
.....*Barri conspicuus, *yellow, crown conspicuously edged scarlet*	25 0	...2 6
.....*Barri conspicuus minor, *yellow, crown edged orange-scarlet*	15 0	...1 6
.....*Barri stellatus sulphureus, *primrose, crown yellow, flower starry.*	10 6	...1 0
.....*Barri sulphureus, *primrose, yellow crown*.....	5 6	...0 6
.....*Barri sulphureus minor, *sulphur, crown yellow*	10 6	...1 0
.....*Nelsoni, *white, crown yellow*.....	...	...2 6
.....*Nelsoni major, *large flower*	...	...3 6
.....*Nelsoni minor, *small flower*.....	...	...2 6
.....*Nelsoni pulchellus, *small flower, beautifully imbricated*	...	...3 6
..... Juncifolius, *a charming small yellow species*	5 6	...0 6
..... Macleai, *white, crown yellow, a miniature bicolor*	3 6	...0 4
..... Montanus, *white, a rare species* ...	...	...3 6
..... Odorus, *rich yellow, crown deeply lobed* .....per 100, 7/6	1 6	...0 3
..... Odorus minor, *rich yellow, very dwarf*	1 6	...0 3
..... Odorus minor plenus, *rich golden-yellow, Queen Anne's Double Jonquil*	5 6	...0 6
..... Odorus rugulosus, *rich yellow, straight wrinkled crown* per 100, 10/6	1 6	...0 3
..... Schizanthes orientalis, *yellow, crown elegantly lobed, a distinct species*	3 6	...0 4

THE SMALL-CROWNED DAFFODIL, OR TRUE NARCISSUS.

GROUP III.—**Parvi-coronatæ of Baker; Hermione and Helena of Haworth; the Primrose-Peerless and Purple-ringed Daffodils of Parkinson.**

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER.—*Crown less than half as long as the divisions of the perianth.*

In this series Poeticus is considered the true Narcissus; Biflorus is Parkinson's Primrose-Peerless, a supposed hybrid; Burbidgei is a hybrid belonging to the new Narcissi, and is the connecting link between Groups 2 and 3. We assume that Poeticus and Barri gave Burbidgei. (*See Coloured Plate in "The Garden,"* 1880.)

The early Poeticus commence flowering in March, and the late-flowering close the Daffodil season towards the end of May. Gracilis with the Double White, Gardenia-flowered Daffodil, Poeticus plenus, are the last to bloom.

	per doz. s. d.	each. s. d.
..... Biflorus, *white, yellow crown, two-flowered*.....per 100, *7s. 6d.*	1 6	...0 3
.....*Burbidgei, *white, crown margined cinnabar-red*	5 6	...0 6
.....*Burbidgei albidus, *sulphury white, crown margined orange-scarlet* ...	10 6	...1 0
.....*Burbidgei albidus aurantius, *orange-scarlet crown*	15 0	...1 6
.....*Burbidgei conspicuus, *sulphury white, large crown edged scarlet* ...	25 0	...2 6
.....*Burbidgei delicatus, *sulphury, crown yellow*	...	...2 6
.....*Burbidgei expansus, *white, crown citron stained orange*.....	10 6	...1 0
.....*Burbidgei grandiflorus, *white, crown citron*	7 6	...0 9

	per doz. s. d.	each s. d.
.....*Burbidgei grandiflorus expansue, *white, expanded citron crown*	10 6	1 0
.....*Burbidgei luteus, *yellow, very fine*	10 6	1 0
.....*Burbidgei marginatus, *white, crown lemon, edged, orange-scarlet*	15 0	1 6
.....*Burbidgei minor, *sulphury white, crown slightly tinged orange*	15 0	1 6
.....*Burbidgei perfectue, *sulphur, crown yellow, small neat flower*	...	2 6
.....*Burbidgei etellatus, *white, crown yellow*	7 6	0 9
.....*Burbidgei sulphureus stellatue, *primrose crown edged scarlet*	7 6	0 9
..... Gracilis, *yellow, an elegant late-flowering species*	3 6	0 4
..... Intermedius major, *primrose, crown yellow*	2 6	0 3
..... Intermediue minor, *primrose, crown yellow, very dwarf*.....	1 6	0 3
..... Intermedius bifrons, *yellow, crown orange*	3 6	0 4
..... Poeticue verus, *pure white, crown margined red, small-flowered, very rare*	10 6	1 0
..... Poeticue anguetifoliue, *pure white, crown margined rose, very early-flowering* .....per 100, 10/6	1 6	0 3
..... Poeticus grandiflorus, *pure white, crimson crown, flower very large*..	...	7 6
..... Poeticus ornatus, *pure white, crown margined scarlet, very early flowering* .....per 100, 18*s.*	2 6	0 3
..... Poeticus poetarum, *pure white, crown crimson, very early-flowering*	7 6	0 9
..... Poeticus plenus, *pure white, sweet-scented Gardenia-flowered.* English roots, per 100, 5/6; Dutch roots, per 100, 7/6	1 6	0 3
..... Poeticus recurvus, *pure white, crown margined red, May-flowering, very large*...per 100, 3/6 & 5/6	1 6	0 3
..... Tazetta lacticolor, *delicate primrose, yellow crown*	5 6	0 6
..... Tazetta papyraceue, *pure white*...	2 6	0 3
..... Tazetta præcox, *white, primrose crown*	3 6	0 4
..... Tazetta nobilissimus, *double white*	7 6	0 9
..... Tazetta Romanus, *double white* ...	2 6	0 3

JONQUILS, SWEET-SCENTED, Etc.

Jonquils, both double and single, are greatly prized for their elegant sweet-scented flowers. When for indoor decoration, grow three or more in a 5-inch pot. Cultivation same as recommended for the Hyacinth, page 7.

	per doz.—*s. d.*
.....Double, *rich deep yellow, largest roots*	3 0
..... ,, ,, ,, *second size roots*...	2 0
.....Single, *rich yellow, largest roots*, 7/6	per 100 1 6
..... ,, ,, *second size roots*, 5/6	,, 1 0

.....Parkinson's Campernelli Giant Jonquil, *flowers uniform yellow, very decorative in or out of doors, and as a cut flower much prized.* Per 100, 5*s.* 6*d.*; per doz., 1*s.*

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS (BUNCH-FLOWERED DAFFODIL) FOR POT CULTURE AND OUT OF DOORS.

The rich golden-yellow and snow-white flowers of the Polyanthus Narcissi during winter and spring, form a pleasing variety in the decoration of the conservatory and sitting-room. One to three bulbs may be grown in a pot. Culture the same as recommended for the Hyacinth, page 7. For flower garden decoration plant so that the base of the bulb is at a depth of 9 to 12 inches from the surface.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	s. d.		*s. d.*
..... 6 each 12 splendid varieties.....	22 6	..... 2 each 12 splendid varieties	6 6
..... 3 each 12 ditto ditto	12 0	..... 1 each 12 ditto ditto .....3*s.* 6*d.* &	5 6

..... Choice mixed varieties for Flower Garden, per 100, 10*s.* 6*d.*; per dozen, 2*s.*

EPITOMIZED FROM THE DESCRIPTIVE AUTUMN CATALOGUE.

Should fuller information be wanted than is contained in this Abridged List, we shall be happy to send a copy of THE DESCRIPTIVE AUTUMN CATALOGUE on application.

HYACINTHS, IN SIX DISTINCT COLOURS, SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR OUT-DOOR CULTURE IN BEDS, RIBBONS, OR GROUPS.

When in Holland, Mr. Barr selected the 6 varieties of Hyacinths offered as being distinct in colour, of fine habit, and having large flower spikes. They will also be found valuable for filling rustic baskets, flower boxes, and vases.

	£ *s. d.*		£ *s. d.*
..... 100 in 6 distinct beautiful varieties	1 9 0	..... 24 in 6 distinct beautiful varieties	0 7 6
..... 50 in 6 ditto	0 14 6	..... 12 in 6 ditto	0 4 0

..... "BARR'S BEAUTIFUL DUTCH MIXTURE OF HYACINTHS." This beautiful mixture of Hyacinths was specially arranged for by Mr. Barr on the occasion of his visit to one of the large Dutch Bulb Farms. The colours are evenly blended, and produce a fine effect in flower beds, &c. The colours represented are scarlet, purple, lavender, porcelain, azure-blue, mauve, white, rose, blush, yellow, &c.....per 100, 25/; per dozen 4 0

HYACINTHS IN MIXED SHADES FOR OUT-DOOR CULTURE.

For groups in flower borders and for filling beds, these mixed hyacinths are very effective.

	per 100.	per doz.		per 100.	per doz.
..... Red, Double, various shades ...	21 0	3 0	..... Red, Single, various shades...	21 0	3 0
..... Blue, ,, ditto ...	21 0	3 0	..... Blue, ,, ditto ...	21 0	3 0
..... White, ,, ditto ...	21 0	3 0	..... White, ,, ditto ...	21 0	3 0

..... "BARR'S BEAUTIFUL DUTCH MIXTURE OF HYACINTHS," for mixed borders, shrubberies, and naturalization ..... per 100, 17/6; per dozen 2 6

POMPON OR MINIATURE HYACINTHS.

In *children's gardens* and small flower beds, the Miniature Hyacinth, Scilla sibirica and bifolia, Spring Snowflakes, Dwarf Narcissus nanus and Hoop Petticoat, Dog's Tooth Violets, Anemone fulgens, Due Van Thol Tulips, Tritcleias, Crocus, Iris reticulata, Grape Hyacinths, Hepaticas, Iris persica, Jonquils, Sisyrinchium grandiflorum, Snowdrops, Chionodoxa Luciliæ (*The Glory of the Snow*), and the Double Saxifraga granulata, all intermingled, make an exceedingly fine display, and give a succession of flowers throughout the Spring months.

	s. d.		*s. d.*
..... 6 each of 6 pretty varieties	10 6	..... 1 each of 6 pretty varieties	2 0
..... 3 ,, ,, ...	5 6	..... Fine mixed varieties, 3*s.* per doz.; per 100	21 0
..... 2 ,, ,, ...	3 6	..... Choice ,, ,, 4*s.* ,, ,,	30 0

DWARF WHITE ROMAN HYACINTH FOR EARLY FORCING (*Selected Bulbs*).

..... The Dwarf pure white Sweet-Scented Roman Hyacinth is now universally prized in bouquets. It flowers during October, November, and December. The bulbs are potted in succession, say 3 to 6 in a pot, during August, September, and October; when well rooted, they should be placed in a moderately moist warm temperature, and forced gently, water being given freely. 21/- per 100; 3/ per doz.; 4*d.* each.

PAPER WHITE AND DOUBLE ROMAN NARCISSUS, ALSO BLUE ROMAN HYACINTH.

..... **Paper White Narcissus, Sweet-Scented, for Early Foreing.** This beautiful *pure white* Narcissus is in flower with the Roman Hyacinth when cultivated in the same way. 12*s.* 6*d.* per 100; 2*s.* per doz.

..... **Double Roman Narcissus, for Early Forcing.** This Narcissus comes into flower with the Paper White, and as the individual blossoms are large, they are separately mounted, and used in small bouquets and button holes. 17*s.* 6*d.* per 100; 2*s.* 6*d.* per doz.

..... **The Blue Roman Hyacinth** *flowers from a fortnight to three weeks later than the white Roman Hyacinth.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per 100; 2*s.* per dozen; 3*d.* each.

HYACINTHS.

FOR CULTURE IN GLASSES, JARDINETS, POTS, AND FOR EXHIBITION.

CULTURE.—Immediately after potting the Hyacinth, which may be done in succession, from September to December, *place the pots out of doors on a bed of ashes*, and cover with six inches of the same material, but if it can be commanded, a covering of cocoa fibre is preferable; in six to eight weeks the pots will be full of roots. If very early flowers are required, those potted in September may be forced gently in December, giving abundance of water; but if finely developed trusses and rich colours are preferred to very early flowers, the Hyacinth must not be forced, but when removed from under the covering out of doors, should be placed on the shelf of a greenhouse, in a sitting-room window, or in a cold frame, close to the glass, always in the most genial and sunniest situation at command, and the plants allowed to develope their flowers gradually and naturally, water being given regularly and freely, as it is well known to professional cultivators that failures, for the most part with Hyacinths, arise from allowing the soil to become dry. Abundance of air is necessary, but a dry atmosphere and a draughty situation should be sedulously avoided, as these, and such like causes, shrivel up the flower buds. To secure a succession of Hyacinths, remove from under the ashes or fibre a proportion say once a fortnight from the middle of December to middle of February.

If the Hyacinth is grown in glasses, the base of the bulb should just touch the water, and a little charcoal be placed in the glass to keep the water sweet. It is, however, preferable to fill the glasses with prepared Charcoal and Cocoa Fibre (for which see p. 15). Place the glasses in a room without a fire, or, better still, in the shady part of a greenhouse, and when the glass is full of roots and the plant has made a little top growth, place it in the sunniest situation at command till the flower spike is well developed; then remove the glasses where the flowers are to be enjoyed.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
..... 100 choice exhibition Hyacinths	5	5	0
..... 50 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	2	10	0
..... 25 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	1	5	0
..... 12 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	0	15	0
..... 100 extra fine varieties of Hyacinths ...	4	4	0
..... 50 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	2	2	0
..... 25 extra fine varieties of Hyacinths ...	1	1	0
..... 12 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 10/6 &	0	12	0
..... 3 each in 30 very fine varieties	3	3	0
..... 3 ,, 20 ,, ,, ,, ...	2	2	0
..... 3 ,, 15 ,, ,, ,, ...	1	10	0
..... 1 ,, 12 ,, ,, ,, 7/6 &	0	9	0

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS.

The Early Single Tulip has a greater variety of rich, delicate, and attractive colours than any other section of spring-flowering bulbs.

	s.	*d.*
..... 5 each 30 splendid varieties	21	0
..... 3 each 30 ,, ,, ...	15	0
..... 3 each 20 ,, ,, ...	10	6
..... 3 each 10 ,, ,, ...	7	6
..... 10 each of 20 beautiful varieties	21	0
..... 5 each of 20 ,, ,, ...	11	0
..... 3 each of 20 ,, ,, ...	6	6
..... 1 each of 20 ,, ,, ...	2	6

..... **Fine mixed,** 48*s.* per 1,000, 5*s.* 6*d.* per 100, 9*d.* per dozen.
..... **Choice mixed,** 70*s.* ,, 7*s.* 6*d.* ,, 1*s.* ,,
..... **Splendid mixed, from named varieties,** 90*s.* per 1,000, 10*s.* 6*d.* per 100, 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

EARLY DOUBLE TULIPS.

Double Tulips have massive, brilliant, diversified, and beautifully coloured flowers, and are suitable for beds on the lawn, terrace, etc., also as edgings to Rose beds and shrubberies. Planted in groups of three or more in flower and shrubbery borders they are very effective.

	s.	*d.*
..... 5 each, 20 splendid varieties	12	6
..... 3 ,, 20 ,, ,, ...	8	6
..... 1 ,, 20 ,, ,, ...	3	6
..... 1 each, 12 splendid varieties	2	6

..... **Fine mixed**.....5*s.* 6*d.* per 100, 9*d.* per doz.
..... **Choice mixed** .....7*s.* 6*d.* ,, 1*s.* ,,

..... **Double Duc Van Thol,** *red, margined yellow.* This dwarf showy early-flowering Tulip is useful for edging and broad marginal lines. 36*s.* per 1000; 4*s.* 6*d* per 100; 9*d.* per dozen.

VARIEGATED LEAVED TULIPS.

These are decorative from the time they appear above ground, and are as ornamental in as out of doors.

..... 3 each of 8 varieties	12	0
..... 1 each of the 8 varieties	4	6

MAY-FLOWERING SINGLE TULIPS.

..... **Choice Mixed, all colours of Bizarres, Byblœmens and Roses**.....per 100, 10*s.* 6*d.*; per doz. 1 6
..... **Fine Mixed** ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 7*s.* 6*d.*; ,, 1 0

PARROT TULIPS, WITH LACINIATED PETALS.

..... **Fine Mixed** .....per 100, 5/6; per doz. 1 0 | ..... **Splendid Mixed** ...per 100, 7/6; per doz. 1 6

CHEAP DUTCH CROCUS.

	s.	*d.*
.....1000 in 8 varieties	16	0
..... 500 in 8 ,, ...	8	6
.....250 in 8 varieties	4	6
.....100 in 8 ,, ...	2	0

.....**Mixed, all colours**..... per 100, 1*s.* 6*d.*, per 1000, 12*s.* 6*d.*

	per 1000.		per 100.		per doz.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
.....**Blue and Purple,** *mixed*	15	6	1	9	0	4
.....**Striped,** *mixed*	15	6	1	9	0	4
.....**White,** *mixed*	15	6	1	9	0	4
.....**Golden-Yellow,** *very fine*	14	6	1	6	0	4
.....**Large Golden-Yellow**	21	0	2	6	0	4
.....**Extra large Golden-Yellow**..	30	0	3	6	0	6
.....**Cloth of Silver,** *white, striped purple or lilac*	18	0	2	0	0	4
.....**Cloth of Gold,** *golden-yellow, striped brown*	18	0	2	0	0	4
..... **Scotch,** *white, striped purple*..	25	0	3	0	0	6
.....**Versicolor,** *white, striped purp.*	18	0	2	0	0	4

CHOICE NAMED DUTCH CROCUS.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	s.	d.
.....1000 in 10 splendid varieties	28	0
..... 500 in 10 ,, ...	14	6
.....250 in 10 splendid varieties	7	6
.....100 in 10 ,, ...	4	0

.....**Extra fine mixed**, from named varieties, all colours.....per 100, 2*s.* 6*d.*, per 1,000, 24*s.*

	per 100. s.	d.	per doz. s.	d.
.....**Barr's New Golden-Yellow**, *roots very large, and generally producing from 12 to 18 flowers each*...	4	6	0	9
.....**Baron von Brunon**, *large dark purple*	3	6	0	6
.....**David Rizzio**, *deep purple*.....	3	6	0	6
.....**La Majestueuse**, *violet-striped, on a delicately tinted ground*.....	3	6	0	6
.....**La Nelge**, *snow-white*	4	0	0	8
.....**Lilacinue superbue**, *sky-blue, tipped white*	4	0	0	8
..... **Madame Mina**, *deep violet-striped*...	3	6	0	6
.....**Mrs. Beecher Stowe**, *pure white* ...	3	6	0	6
.....**Mont Blanc**, *large pure white*.....	3	6	0	6
.....**Ne Plue Ultra**, *fine lilac-purple*	3	0	0	6
.....**Pride of Albion**, *white, striped violet, large and fine*	3	6	0	6
.....**Prince Albert**, *large purple-lilac* ...	3	6	0	6
.....**Queen Victoria**, *pure white*.....	3	0	0	6
.....**Sir J. Franklin**, *large dark purple*...	4	0	0	8
.....**Sir Walter Scott**, *beautifully pencilled lilac, very large*	3	0	0	6
.....**Vulcan**, *rich purple-lilac*	3	0	0	6

WINTER ACONITE.

.....**Winter Aconite**, *golden-yellow*, per doz., 6*d.*; per 100, 2*s.* 6*d.*, large roots 3*s.* 6*d.*; per 1000, 21*s.* to 30*s.*

CHIONODOXA LUCILIÆ (*The Glory of the Snow*).

.....**Chionodoxa Luciliæ** (*The Glory of the Snow*). Mr. Maw, in describing the circumstances under which he found the Chionodoxa Luciliæ, says, "At the lower level it was out of flower, but near the summit of the mountain a mass was met with in full splendour, forming one of the most sumptuous displays of floral beauty I ever beheld ; a mass of blue and white resembling Nemophila insignis in colour, but more intense and brilliant." The Chionodoxa Luciliæ was beautifully figured in *The Garden*, July 3rd, 1880, and in 1878 the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society awarded to our specimen a First Class Certificate. Collected roots, per 1000, 1st size, 120*s.*; 2nd size, 100*s.*; 3rd size, 80*s.*; per 100, 21*s.*, 15*s.*, & 10*s.* 6*d.*; per doz., 3*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, & 1*s.* 6*d.* Extra sized roots for pot culture, per doz., 5*s.* 6*d.*

.....**Chionodoxa sardenele** ; this beautiful species we offer for the first time. Our correspondent informs us the roots were gathered close to the ruins of the ancient town of Sardis, at an elevation of 4000 to 5000 feet. The flowers he describes as larger and more numerous than those of C. Luciliæ, and, with the exception of a very small white eye, are of a rich uniform intense Nemophila-blue. Collected roots, per 100, 1st size, 42*s.* ; 2nd size, 30*s.*; 3rd size, 21*s.*; per doz., 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.* & 3*s.* 6*d.*; extra sized roots for pot culture, per doz , 10*s.* 6*d.*

The annexed illustration of Chionodoxa Luciliæ, and the following remarks, are from *The Garden*, June 7, 1879 :

"The Chionodoxa Luciliæ is, without doubt, the finest addition that has recently been made to our list of hardy spring-flowering dwarf bulbous plants. Its habit at once reminds one of the two-leaved Squill (Scilla bifolia), as it rarely developes more than a pair of leaves. The blossoms, from five to ten in number, are produced on gracefully arched stems, from 4 to 8 inches high, and are each nearly one inch across, star-like in form, and of a beautiful blue tint on the outside, gradually merging into pure white in the centre. As to the hardiness of Chionodoxa Luciliæ there can be no doubt, as it has withstood the past trying winter with impunity, and flowered freely during March and April."

☞ *Established bulbs of Chionodoxa Luciliæ have from* 10 *to* 20 *blossoms on a spike. The new species, C. sardensis, is even more floriferous.*

SNOWDROP (GALANTHUS NIVALIS).

The Snowdrop is most generally used as a permanent edging, and in masses. In lawns and pleasure parks, dotted about in tufts, it looks charming nestling in the grass. When planting the Snowdrop in grass, the turf need not be disturbed, but holes five inches deep should be made with a dibber, dropping in two inches of fresh

soil, then three or more bulbs, keeping the holes about hree inches apart. Snowdrops planted on banks and grass slopes are beautiful.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
.....Double-flowering ..... per 1000	21	0	... per 100	2	6	... per doz.	0	5
.....Single-flowering..... ,,	21	0	... ,,	2	6	... ,,	0	5
.....Double-flowering, extra large roots ..... ,,	30	0	... ,,	3	6	... ,,	0	6
.....Single-flowering ,, ... ,,	30	0	... ,,	3	6	... ,,	0	6

THE GIANT SINGLE SNOWDROPS.

	each—s.	d.
.....**Galanthus plicatus** (The Giant Crimean Snowdrop), *white* .....per doz., 4s. 6d.	0	6
..... ,, **Imperati** (Imperati's Giant Snowdrop), *white, the largest* ..... ,, 4s. 6d.	0	6

.....**GALANTHUS ELWESII** (Elwes' Giant Snowdrop), *a distinct and beautiful species from the mountains near Smyrna*, per 1000, 1st size, 120/, 2nd size, 100/, and 3rd size, 80/; per 100, 21/, 15/, and 10/; per doz., 3/6, 2/6, and 1/6.

The Illustration of Galanthus Elwesii and the remarks upon it are from "The Garden," 1st April, 1876; shortly after Mr. Elwes had introduced this valuable Snowdrop, and before the plant was sufficiently established to show its true character. The sepals are broader, and the unopened flower larger and more globose in form than represented by the Woodcut.

ELWES' NEW SNOWDROP
(*Galanthus Elwesii*).

"We recently saw this fine form of Snowdrop in Mr. Barr's bulb grounds at Tooting, from whence flowers were obtained from which our engraving was prepared.

"It is, perhaps, the finest of all our Snowdrops, its nearest ally undoubtedly being G. Imperati, but in that variety the conspicuous green blotches at the base of the three inner segments of the perianth characteristic of G. Elwesii, are wanting.

"It may be at once distinguished from the common Snowdrop by its larger size, and from G. plicatus by its more glaucous unplaited leaves.

"As a garden plant this Snowdrop will be most welcome when more plentiful, not only for planting in patches among the herbage, on outlying portions of the lawn, or wherever the less conspicuous common form is usually to be found, but also for use in bouquets, and for decoration. The bold and finely moulded outer segments are of crystalline whiteness, and the flowers of it which we obtained for sketching kept perfectly fresh for more than a week in a glass of water. Nothing could look prettier than they did, their snowy segments contrasted with violets and a few sprays of Maiden Hair Fern."

☞ *When above was written, bulbs of Galanthus Elwesii were being sold at 10s. 6d. each; now they are cheap. See above for price per 1000, 100, and dozen.*

THE SNOWFLAKES (LEUCOJUM), SPRING, SUMMER, AND WINTER.

	each—s.	d.
.....**Autumnale** (*Acis Autumnalis*), *white and pink*, ½ ft. .....per doz., 4s. 6d.	0	6
.....**Æstivum**, *white*, 1½ ft.....per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d.	0	3
.....**Pulchellum**, *white*, 1½ ft. .....per doz., 3s. 6d.	0	4
.....**Vernum**, *white*, ¾ ft., Imported roots ..... per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d.	0	3
..... ,, *white*, ¾ ft., English roots. Figured in *The Garden*, 1875, per 100, 12s. 6d.; per doz., 2s. 0d.	0	3

EARLY-FLOWERING SCILLA.

.....**Sibirica**, *intense rich blue, very dwarf*..... per 100, 5/6 ; larger bulbs, 7/6 ; per doz., 1/ & 1/6 ; each, 3*d.*
.....**Bifolia**, *ultramarine-blue, very dwarf*..... per 100, 7*s.* 6*d.* ; per doz., 1*s.* 6*d.* ; each, 3*d.*

SCILLA (THE SPANISH WOOD HYACINTH).

	s.	d.
.....**Wood Hyacinth**, choice mixed .....per 1000, 63*s.* ; per 100, 7*s.* 6*d.* ; per doz.	1	6
..... ,, ,, Fine ,, ... ,, 42*s.* ; ,, 5*s.* 6*d.* ; ,,	1	0

MUSCARI.

M. botryoides, the Grape Hyacinth, has a neat dwarf compact growth, with flower spikes of dark blue, clear pearl-blue, and pure white. It is an admirable plant for edgings to permanent beds, and beautiful for pot culture, 6 bulbs in a pot.

.....**Fine mixed**, *for woodland walks and wild gardens*.....per 1000, 40/ ; per 100, 5/6 ; per doz. 1 0

LILY OF THE VALLEY (*Convallaria majalis*).

CULTURE.—A moist atmosphere and abundance of water is indispensable in forcing Lily of the Valley.

	each—s.	d.
.....**Fine clumps** .....per doz. 12*s.* 6*d.*	1	6
..... **Extra strong selected clumps** ,, 16*s.*	2	0
.....**Strong Crowns**, for potting, per 100, 8*s.* ; per bundle of 25, 2*s.* 6*d.*		
.....**Second Size Crowns**, for planting out, per 100, 5*s.* 6*d.* ; per 1000, 40*s.*		
.....**Crowns**, *rose-coloured* .....per doz., 3*s.* 6*d.*	0	4
.....**Clumps**, *rose-coloured*	2	6
.....**Crowns, double-flowered**, per doz., 3*s.* 6*d.*	0	4
.....**Clumps, double-flowered**	2	6
.....**Variegated foliage**, crowns, per doz., 5*s.* 6*d.*	0	6
.....**Variegated foliage**, in pots, each 1*s.* 6*d.* &	2	6
.....**Argentea marginata**, crowns, per doz., 10*s.* 6*d.*	1	0

DIELYTRA (*Lyre Flower*).

	each—s.	d.
.....**Spectabilis**, per doz., 5/6, 7/6 & 10/6 ; 6*d.*, 9*d.* & 1	0	
.....**Spectabilis alba**, *white*, 2 ft.	2	6
.....**Spectabilis fol. aureo-variegatis**, 2 ft.....per doz., 7*s.* 6*d.* ; each, 9*d.*		

SPIRÆA (*The Meadow Sweet of Japan*).

CULTURE under glass is the same as recommended for Lily of the Valley.

	each—s.	d.
.....**Japonica**, strong clumps, specially prepared for forcing .....per doz., 7*s.* 6*d.*,	0	9
.....**Japonica fol. aureo-reticulatis**, *leaves reticulated yellow and green*, per doz. 7/6,	0	9
.....**Japonica fol. aureo-reticulatis**, *leaves reticulated yellow and green*, prepared clumps .....per doz. 15/-	1	6
.....**Palmata**, *red*, per doz., 12-/ & 18/- ; 1/6 &	2	0

HEPATICA.

	each—s.	d.
.....**Single blue**, plants, per doz., 3/6, 5/6, to 7/6	0	9
..... ,, ,, clumps .....each, 1/6, 2/6, to	3	6
.....**Double blue**, plants.....each, 1/6 to	2	6
..... ,, **red**, plants, per doz., 3/6, 5/6, to 7/6	0	9
..... ,, ,, clumps.....each, 1/6, 2/6, to	3	6
.....**Single red**, plants, per doz., 3/6, 5/6, to 7/6	0	9
.....**Single red**, clumps .....1/6, 2/6, to	3	6
..... ,, **mauve**, plants .....per doz., 7/6 ;	0	9
..... ,, **white**, plants..... ,, 7/6 ;	0	9
..... ,, **purple**, plants ..... ,, 10/6 ;	1	0
.....**Angulosa**, *rich blue, large flowers*, plants per doz., 7/6 & 10/6 ; 9*d.* &	1	0

FUNKIA, OR THE PLANTAIN LILY.

These handsome ornamental-foliaged Japanese hardy plants develope their leaves early in Spring, and in Summer and Autumn, throw up a profusion of fine Lily-like flower spikes.

..... 6 in 6 vars., 3/6 & 5/6; 12 in 12 vars., 7/6 & 10/6

IRIS.

The Iris is the "Orchid" of the flower garden ; its blossoms are the richest and most diverse in colour, and varied in form of hardy plants. It should be extensively planted in flower and shrubbery borders ; also for naturalization and in wild gardens. The varieties of Flag Iris, when established, require no further care. The varieties of Bulbous Iris in light well drained soils increase rapidly.

To cut for filling vases and for table bouquets, all the Iris are admirably adapted, and when necessary to forward the flowers to a distance, gather the buds just before expanding, and, like the Gladioli, they will open in water. The effect is greatly enhanced when the individual blossoms are arranged in wet sand or moss, or on a bank of wet moss.

ENGLISH IRIS (THE LARGE BULBOUS IRIS OF SPAIN).

This magnificent Iris thrives best in well-drained soil ; when planted in heavy soil surround the bulbs with sand. When convenient plant as soon after the beginning of September as possible, although we have planted as late as December, and even in January ; but the earlier the planting is done the better. The varieties described are distinct, and as strikingly beautiful and varied in colour as the most sumptuous orchids of the hot-house.

We exhibit annually cut flowers of this grand Iris at the Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, &c.

	s.	d.
.....3 each of 24 magnificent varieties	15	0
.....1 each of 24 ditto	5	6
.....3 each of 12 ditto	8	6
.....Fine mixed ..... per 100, 6/0 ; per doz.	1	0
.....Choice mixed ..... ,, 8/6 ,,	1	6
.....Named varieties, mixed ,, 12/6 ,,	2	0

SPANISH IRIS (THE SMALL BULBOUS IRIS OF SPAIN).

The Spanish Iris are in flower a fortnight before the English, and differ considerably, the flowers being smaller, and the combination of colours quite different ; the blendings of the colours are more curious, and in this respect may be compared with the more rare of the curiously coloured orchids. They require the same cultural treatment as the English Iris. See coloured plate in *The Garden*, 1881.

☞ We exhibit annually cut flowers of the Spanish Iris at the Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society.

	s.	d.
.....3 each of 24 magnificent varieties	12	6
.....1 each of 24 ,, ...	5	0
.....3 each of 12 ,, ...	6	6
.....Fine mixed .....per 100, 3*s.* 6*d.* ; per doz.	0	6
.....Choice mixed..... ,, 4*s.* 6*d.* ; ,,	0	8
.....Named varieties, mixed ,, 10*s.* 6*d.* ; ,,	1	6

SUNDRY IRIS, BULBOUS, &c.

	s.	d.
.....**Alata**, *blue, shading to lilac*, ½ ft. *Figured in "The Garden,"* 1878.....each	1	0
.....**Juncea**, *S. and F. brilliant golden-yellow*.....per doz. 5*s.* 6*d.* ,,	0	6
.....**Lusitanica**, *S. and F. rich yellow* ..... per doz.	5/6	0 6
.....**Lusitanica sordida**, *S. rich chestnut-brown, F. olive with rich orange, very handsome* ... ,,	3/6	0 4
.....**Pavonia major**, *pure white, petals blotched clear celestial blue, for pots or the open ground*, 1 ft. ,,	1/6	0 3
.....**Persica**, *white, the petals marked blue, purple, and yellow, very fragrant*, ½ ft. ..... ,,	5/6	0 6
.....**Reticulata**, *brilliant deep violet, blotched golden-yellow, very fragrant*, ¾ ft. *Figured in "The Garden,"* 1881.....per doz., 5*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.* 6*d.*; each	0	9

IRIS KÆMPFERI (the Clematis-like-flowered Japanese Flag Iris).

CULTURE.—A naturally good adhesive, moist, loamy garden soil, laying well to the sun suits this plant. For example, on the moist Bagshot soil, in Mr. Stevens' garden the plant makes very strong growth, and flowers with remarkable freedom. When a soil has to be specially prepared, we recommend leaf soil, loam and peat in equal parts; but manure should not be given unless thoroughly decomposed or as a liquid. *We are of opinion that the Iris Kæmpferi is semi-aquatic, and would recommend those who have the opportunity to try it as such.*

The six **NEW DUPLEX IRIS KÆMPFERI** described, we feel sure, will give the greatest satisfaction. For the six, 18*s.*, or 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

.....**Prince of Wales**, *S. lilac, tinted violet, F. white, reticulated violet with conspicuous yellow spot.*
.....**Princess of Wales**, *S. white, tinged violet, F. white.*
.....**Princess Mary of Cambridge**, *S. and F. crimson tinged violet, and feathered white all over the surface.*
.....**Duke of Teck**, *S. and F., purple, speckled white, having a conspicuous yellow spot with halo of sky blue.*
.....**Duke of Albany**, *purple, shaded violet, the surface profusely speckled.*
.....**Duchess of Albany**, *rich purple, spotted white with conspicuous orange spot.*
.....In addition to the above six new varieties of Iris Kæmpferi we have many others, ranging in price, each 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, & 5/6

DWARF IRIS, INCLUDING PUMILA, OLBIENSIS, Etc.

	per doz.—s.	d.
.....**Pumila cœrulea**, *S. and F. rich clear blue*	5	6
..... ,, **lutea maculata**, *S. primrose, F. brown, edged yellow*.....	7	6
.....**Biflorus**, *S. violet-purple, F. crimson-purple*	3	6
..... ,, **gracilis**, *S. creamy white, F. sulphur, fragrant*, per 100, 10*s.* 6*d.*	2	6
.....**Chamæiris purpurea**, *S. purple, F. deep purple, very handsome*	7	6
.....**Nudicaulis**, *S. purple, F. crimson-purple*	4	6
.....**Balkana**, *a beautiful new species, with claret-purple flowers* ..... each	2	6
.....**Cengialti**, *a beautiful new species, with the same fine blue flowers as of Pallida dalmatica* .....each	1	6

IRIS BARBATA, THE BEARDED IRIS, COMMONLY CALLED GERMAN OR FLAG IRIS.

Our collection of this Section of Iris has been pronounced the most complete in England, and in "THE GARDEN" of August 29th, 1874, a lengthened, classified, and descriptive list is given of the varieties we have flowered. In colours there are flowers of the richest yellows, the most intense purples, the most delicate blues, the softest mauves, and the most beautiful claret-reds. There are whites, and primroses, and bronzes of every imaginable shade—indeed, language fails us in picturing the beauties of this flower; in many of the varieties will be found 10 to 20 different shades harmonizing and blending in such a manner as to make one perfectly enthusiastic. Those who have not used the varieties of Iris Barbata for surrounding artificial lakes and ponds, or cultivated them in the flower borders, shrubberies, woodland walks, and wild gardens, should do so.

	s.	d.
..... 50 in 50 most superb varieties	42	0
..... 25 in 25 ,, ,, ...	21	0
..... 12 in 12 ,, ,, ...	12	0
..... 50 in 50 very fine varieties	30	0
..... 25 in 25 ,, ,, ...	15	0
..... 12 in 12 very fine varieties ..... 6*s.* and	9	0
..... Choice mixed varieties per 100, 30*s.*; p. doz.	4	6
..... Fine mixed varieties per 100, 21*s.* ,,	3	6
..... Mixed from Neglecta and Pallida vars. ,,	4	6
..... Mixed bronze-coloured varieties ,,	4	6

BEARDLESS SPECIES OF FLAG IRIS.

The Iris offered in this section are perfectly hardy, and altogether distinct from the Barbata group. Most of them make grand aquatics, especially *Aurea*, *Monneri*, *Ochroleuca*, *Goldenstadtii*, the varieties of *Pseudo-Acorus*, and *Spuria*, which in water are not only majestic in growth, but have flowers surpassingly beautiful. The varieties of *Sibirica*, including *Orientalis*, are graceful in water. All the other Iris in this group, with the exception of *Cristata*, *Iberica*, *Ruthenica*, *Stylosa*, *Susiana*, *Tectorum*, *and Tuberosa* may be grown as marsh plants. *Cristata* is charming when grown on banks and rock-work in sunny sheltered places; *Iberica* and *Susiana* require special treatment. Dr. Foster, who grows these successfully, has them planted in a frame, and from the middle of June to the middle of October, all moisture is excluded. From October till in flower the lights are removed and the plants exposed to all weathers. From a very small space Dr. Foster cut this season a large quantity of the finest flowers of *Iberica* we ever before saw. *Fœtidissima* is valuable for damp shady situations, and is prized for its seed vessels; *Tectorum* is found on the thatched roofs of Chinese houses.

	s.	d.
.....30 in 30 beautiful varieties	30	0
.....20 in 20 ,, ,, ...	20	0
.....12 in 12 beautiful varieties.....6/, 9/, &	12	0
..... 6 in 6 ,, ,, ...3/, 5/6, &	7	6

IXIAS, SPARAXIS, TRITONIAS, AND BABIANAS.

CULTURE IN-DOORS.—From September to December plant in a five-inch pot five or six bulbs, using a compost of turfy loam, leaf soil, and silver sand. Make the soil firm about the bulbs, then plunge the pots in ashes in a cold pit or frame, and withhold water till the plants appear, then give sparingly at first. Except during wet or frosty weather, the lights should be left off. Early in February, the plants having made sufficient growth, remove them to the greenhouse, and carefully attend to the watering.

CULTURE OUT-DOORS.—Plant from October to January, at a depth of three to four inches, and two to three inches apart, in a prepared light loamy soil, thoroughly drained, the bed raised a few inches above the general level, with a due south aspect. Should the earlier plantings make foliage in autumn, protection must be given during severe frost, and this is best done by hooping the beds over, and, when necessary, covering with mats; or Tiffany may be used, and can remain on till the danger from severe frost has passed. The plantings made in December and January need no protection beyond a little fern, which gradually remove in spring as the plants spear through it; as these late plantings will flower later in summer than the earlier ones, select a situation for them where the sun's rays will be somewhat broken, and the blooming period will thereby be prolonged.

IXIAS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
..... 3 each of 30 splendid varieties	21	0	..... 1 each of 12 splendid varieties.....2/6 &	3	6
..... 3 each of 20 ditto .....10/6 &	15	0	..... Choice mixed per 100, 7/6 ; per doz.	1	6
..... 3 each of 10 ditto ..... 5/6 &	7	6	..... Fine mixed per 100, 5/6; ,,	1	0

SPARAXIS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
..... 5 each of 12 splendid varieties	10	6	... .. 1 each of 12 splendid varieties	2	6
..... 3 ,, 12 ,, ,, ...	6	0	..... Choice mixed, per 100, *7s. 6d.* ...per doz.	1	6
..... 2 ,, 12 ,, ,, ...	4	6	..... Fine mixed, per 100, *5s. 6d.* ..... ,,	1	0

TRITONIAS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
..... 5 each of 12 splendid varieties	12	6	..... 1 each of 12 splendid varieties	3	0
..... 3 ,, 12 ,, ,, ...	7	6	..... Choice mixed, per 100, *7s. 6d.* ...per doz.	1	6
..... 2 ,, 12 ,, ,, ...	4	6	..... Fine mixed, per 100, *5s. 6d.* ..... ,,	1	0

BABIANAS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
..... 5 each of 10 splendid varieties	10	6	..... 1 each of 10 splendid varieties	2	6
..... 3 ,, 10 ,, ,, ...	5	6	..... Choice mixed, per 100, *7s. 6d.*; per doz.	1	6
..... 2 ,, 10 ,, ,, ...	4	6	..... Fine ,, ,, *5s. 6d.*; ,,	1	0

THE RANUNCULUS.

CULTURE.—Plant the Turban Ranunculus from October to March, and the Persian varieties from January to April. It is in a somewhat moist soil which has been trenched deeply that the Ranunculus does best, but any good loamy soil, which has been properly prepared, will do. When the soil works kindly, and the day is dry, draw drills two inches deep, and five or six inches apart ; at the bottom of the drill sprinkle a little sand, press the tubers firmly into the soil, claws downwards, and cover with sand, then with soil, keeping the crown of the tuber two inches under the surface. Cover the early plantings with dry litter, leaves, or old tan during severe weather, and this remove before the foliage in Spring gets injured. In April and May, during dry weather, water the beds freely two or three times a week, and when the flower-buds appear ; water if necessary daily, and continue doing so while the plants are blooming, taking every care not to wet the foliage if possible.

DOUBLE PERSIAN RANUNCULUS FOR BEDS, RIBBONS, AND MASSES.

The named varieties have been selected on account of their large flowers and fine colours.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
..... 5 each 25 splendid named varieties.....	15	0	..... 1 each 25 splendid named varieties	3	6
..... 3 ,, 25 ditto ditto	10	0	..... Mixed Scotch spotted vars. per 100, 5/6; doz.	1	0

..... **Superfine mixed** varieties, per 1000, *30s.*; per 100, *3s. 6d.*; per dozen, *8d.*
..... **Fine** ditto ditto *21s.*; ditto, *2s. 6d.*; ditto, *6d.*

DOUBLE TURBAN OR TURKISH RANUNCULUS.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
..... 100 each 8 splendid varieties	1	7	6	..... 25 each 8 splendid varieties	0	7	6
..... 50 ,, 8 ,, ...	0	14	6	..... 10 each 8 ,, ...	0	3	6

..... **Splendid mixed**, per 1000, *25s.* ; per 100, *3s. 6d.* ; per dozen, *6d.*

TURCO-PERSIAN NEW LARGE-FLOWERING RANUNCULUS.

This new race of Ranunculus is remarkable for a vigorous growth, and is extraordinarily floriferous ; the plants attain a height of about 18 inches, and produce from 10 to 15 blossoms. Where cut flowers are in demand, these new Ranunculus are most valuable, as flowers may be gathered from the same bed several times a week, during the flowering period, without imparing the display.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
..... 10 each of 25 splendid varieties	1	10	0	..... 1 each of 25 splendid varieties	3	6
..... 5 ,, of 25 ,, ,, ...	0	15	0	..... **Choice mixed** ...per 100, *5s. 6d.* ; per doz.	1	0
..... 3 ,, of 25 ,, ,, ...	0	10	0	..... **Fine mixed** ..... ,, *3s. 6d.*; ,,	0	9

THE ANEMONE, OR WINDFLOWER.

CULTURE.—Any good soil, moderately well drained, suits the Anemone. In its native habitat it grows mostly in vineyards and oliveyards, where it is partially protected from the sun's rays and parching winds, the most potent enemies of Spring flowers. Plant in succession from August to May, the roots four to six inches apart, and at a depth of two to three inches ; this should be done when the ground is in good working condition and on a dry day. *The planting for Summer and Autumn-flowering must be in a situation where the ground is moist, and in shade from* 10 *or* 11 *a.m.*

NEW DOUBLE POPPY ANEMONES, FOR BEDS AND MASSES.

	s.	d.		per 100.	per doz.
..... 5 each,25 new splendid varieties	15	0	..... New varieties, in mixture.....	7	6...1 6
..... 3 ,, 25 ,, ,, ...	10	0	..... New blue varieties.....	12	6...2 6
..... 1 ,, 25 ,, ,, ...	3	6	..... New scarlet varieties.....	12	6...2 6

..... Fine mixed double, all colours ..... *3s. 6d.* per 100 ; *8d.* per doz.
..... Splendid mixed double, all colours ..... *5s. 6d.* per 100 ; *1s.* per doz.
..... Splendid double scarlets in shades..... *7s. 6d.* per 100 ; *1s. 3d.* per doz.

NEW DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED FRENCH ANEMONES.

..... **Splendid varieties**, in mixture .....7/6 per doz., *9d.* each.

SINGLE POPPY ANEMONES, OR WINDFLOWER.

These handsome Single Anemones have large beautiful saucer-shaped poppy-like blossoms, and during mild seasons, or in sheltered situations, are flowering continuously throughout the Winter, Spring, and early Summer months.

..... **Fine mixed**, 3/6 per 100 ; 0/8 per doz.
..... **New large-flowered Varieties**, 5/6 per 100 ; 1/0 per doz.
..... **Brilliant Scarlet Varieties**, 4/6 per 100 ; 0/9 per doz.
..... **New large-flowered, "The Bride,"** *flowers snow-white, very large and remarkably beautiful*, per 100, 10/6; per doz., 1/6.

..... **New large-flowered Intense Brilliant Scarlet**, per 100, 5/6; 1/0 per doz.
..... **New large-flowered Splendid mixed French Varieties**, per 100, 7/6; per doz., 1/3.
..... **Victoria Giant**, a new race, with remarkably large flowers and brilliant colours, per 100, 10/6; per doz. 1/6.

ANEMONE STELLATA (THE STARRY WINDFLOWER OF THE RIVIERA).

These Starry-flowered Anemones are remarkable for variety of brilliant colours, elegant flowers, and graceful foliage. Those offered were selected by us from a very large collection; A. stellata are good pot-plants.

	s.	d.			
..... 3 each of 12 varieties	7	6	..... **Fine mixed**, per 100, 12/6; per doz., 2/0		
..... 1 each of 12 ,, ...	3	6	..... **Mixed** from the collection, per 100, 15/; per doz. 2/6		

ANEMONE FULGENS (SCARLET WINDFLOWER).

This is the most brilliant and graceful of all Winter and Spring-flowering Anemones. The rich dazzling scarlet flowers, and light elegant growth, render it the most attractive scarlet flower of Spring. It is valuable for table bouquets or vases, as it lasts a long time in water. If the roots are planted early, flowers may be gathered from Christmas, and, by successional plantings, from August to May, a continued display is maintained till late in autumn. *The plantings made for summer and autumn-flowering must be in a situation where in summer the ground is moist, and in shade, after 10 or 11 a.m.*

	each—s.	d.		each—s.	d.
..... **Fulgens**, *dazzling scarlet* ...per 100, 21/0			..... **Fulgens græca**, *dazzling scarlet*, per 100, 30s.		
Figured in *Garden*, 1877 ...per doz., 3/6	0	6	per doz., 4/6	0	6
..... **Fulgens double and semi-double**, *which have been specially collected for us, and which differ from the Fulgens or Peacock Anemone of Cannes* .....per 100, 25/-; per doz., 4/-	0	6			
..... **Fulgens flore-pleno**, *the double scarlet Peacock Anemone of Cannes*, per 100, 7/6; per doz., 1/-	0	3			

SUNDRY ANEMONES.

	each—s.	d.		each—s.	d.
..... **Apennina**, *rich blue*, ½ ft., per 100, 14s.; per doz. 2s.	0	3	..... **Nemorosa alba fl. pl.**, *double, pure white, very beautiful*.....per doz., 2/6	0	3
..... ,, **alba**, *pure white*, ½ ft., per doz. 10/6	1	0	..... ,, **rubra fl. pl.**, *double red*, ½ ft. per doz., 3/6	0	4
..... **Blanda**, *brilliant blue, resembles Apennina, but flowers a month earlier*, ¼ ft.....	2	6	..... ,, **Robinsoniana**, *blue*, ½ ft., per doz. 7/6	0	9
..... **Japonica alba**, *pure white* ...per doz. 7/6	0	9	..... **Palmata**, *yellow*, ¾ ft. .....per doz., 7/6	0	9
..... ,, **elegans**, *rose* ..... ,, 7/6	0	9	..... **Ranunculoides**, *yellow*, ½ ft....per doz., 5/6	0	6
..... ,, **rubra**, *rose-purple* ,, 7/6	0	9	..... **Sylvestris**, (*The Snowdrop Windflower*), *flowers pure white, spring and summer flowering* ..... per doz. 5/6	0	6
..... **Nemorosa bracteata fl. pl.**, *white florets, resting on green bracts*, ½ ft. per doz. 3s. 6d.	0	4			

CYCLAMEN.

All the European Cyclamen are hardy, they require perfect drainage, and should be sheltered from the cutting winds of March and April, and the hot rays of the Summer sun; planted at the bottom of old walls and on rockwork, they are very beautiful; or nestling in the grass, near the roots and under the shelter of old trees, the effect is most charming. Europæum commences flowering in July; the Hederæfolium varieties follow in Autumn; Atkinsi, Ibericum, and Coum are Winter-flowering; Repandum and Vernum close the Cyclamen season in April. These hardy Cyclamen are beautiful pot plants when skilfully cultivated. *See General Autumn Catalogue.*

Cyclamen Europæum, we have these roots collected on the Alps. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, and the foliage beautifully variegated; it is a fine species either for rockwork, to plant at the bottom of old walls, to naturalize in the grass, or to plant in wild gardens. *Ground roots*, 25s. per 100; per doz., 4s. 6d.

..... Seed saved from the Large Flowered Prize Varieties of C. persicum, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per packet. Seedling plants, when properly cultivated, make fine specimens in about 12 months.

..... **Cyclamen persicum**, large-flowered varieties, for Greenhouse decoration, per doz., 15s., 21s., 25s., and 30s.; according to size, each, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. Larger specimens, each, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. *Plants in flower can be supplied from December at market prices.*

..... **Hardy Cyclamen**, Autumn, Winter, and Spring-flowering, assorted varieties, per doz., 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS (THE GREAT SNOW-WHITE SUMMER-FLOWERING HYACINTH).

..... **Hyacinthus Candicans** is perhaps the most ornamental of summer-flowering hardy bulbs; it attains a height of 3 to 6 feet, according to soil and situation, and is surmounted with 20 to 50 graceful pendant bell-shaped flowers. It is equally decorative for the flower border and conservatory. Figured in *The Garden*, 1881. Flowering bulbs, per 100, 21/-, 30/-, and 42/-; per doz., 3/6, 4/6, & 5/6; each, 4d. & 0 6

GLADIOLUS RAMOSUS,

AND OTHER EARLY-FLOWERING GLADIOLI.

CULTURE.—Trench the ground, working in plenty of rotten manure in the underspit; plant the varieties of Colvilli, Cardinalis, and Byzantinus from the beginning of October, and the others from November till March, at a depth of six inches. If the summer is dry and the weather hot, a good soaking of water or liquid manure twice a week greatly benefits the growing plants.

CULTURE FOR CONSERVATORY DECORATION.—Plant three to five, according to the size of root, in a five or six-inch pot, and plunge in ashes in a cold frame or pit, and withhold water till the bulbs have started into growth; or, the pots may be buried in ashes out of doors, as recommended for the Hyacinth, and there allowed to remain undisturbed till ready to remove indoors. It is customary with some to plant several bulbs close together in the open border, and, when the flower begins to colour, lift without breaking the ball, pot, and place indoors. So treated, the flowers expand as if the bulbs had not been disturbed.

READY IN OCTOBER.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
..... 6 each, of 15 varieties.....	1	1	0	..... Splendid varieties, per 100, 15/; per doz.	0	2	6
..... 3 ,, 15 ,, ...	0	10	6	..... Fine mixed .....per 100, 10/6; per doz.	0	2	0
..... 1 ,, 15 ,, ...	0	4	0	..... Guernsey Seedlings, per 100, 21/; per doz.	0	3	0

FRENCH VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS GANDAVENSIS.

TIME OF PLANTING.—From the middle of April to the beginning of June we consider the best time to plant; when one planting only is made, we should recommend it being done early in May, but if successional plantings are made, commence middle of April, and continue fortnightly till the middle of June.

GLADIOLUS ROOTS, VARIETIES OF GANDAVENSIS.—Our own Selections.

Ready to send out in January.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
5 bulbs each of 20 beautiful varieties	42	0	30 in 30 splendid varieties	30	0
3 ,, 20 ,, ,,	30	0	30 ,, 30 very fine ,,	21	0
1 ,, 20 ,, ,,	10	6	12 ,, 12 splendid ,,	15	0
5 ,, 12 ,, ,,	25	0	12 ,, 12 beautiful ,,	9	0
3 ,, 12 ,, ,,	17	6	12 ,, 12 fine ,,	6	0

Gladioli Roots, varieties of Gandavensis in Special Mixtures.

	per 100.	per doz.		per 100.	per doz.
Reds of shades, in mixture	21/	3/0	Lilac and violet shades, in mixture	30/	4/6
Roses of shades, in mixture	24/6	3/3	**Good mixed**	10/6	1/6
Whites of shades, in mixture	24/6	3/3	**Fine mixed**, all colours	15/	2/6
Yellows of shades, in mixture	30/	4/6	**Splendid mixed**, all colours	21/	3/0

Unnamed Seedlings *of the highest type from which varieties of great excellence can be selected; the flowers are large, and range in colour from pure white to the richest purple*, per 100, 30*s*., per doz. 4 6

Brenchleyensis, *rich vermilion-scarlet* ... } *Ready in November* { ...per 100, 7/6, per doz. 1/6, each 0 3

,, *selected, extra large roots* } { ... ,, 10/6, ,, 2/0, ,, 0 4

HARDY AMARYLLIS.

	per doz. s.	d.	each. s.	d.
Belladonna, *white, flushed rosy purple*	7	6	...0	9
,, **minor**, ,, ,,	...	...	1	0
,, **major**, ,, ,,	...	...	1	6
Longifolia alba (Crinum capense album), *white, a grand border plant*	1*s*. &	...	...1	6
,, **rosea** (,, ,, **roseum**), *rose* ,, ,, ,,	1*s*. &	...	...1	6
,, **pallida** (,, ,, **pallidum**) *rose-white*	1*s*. &	...	...1	6
Candida (*Zephyranthes candida*), *white, valuable as an edging, and beautiful in groups*	2	6	...0	3
Lutea (*Sternbergia lutea*), *yellow, valuable as an edging, and beautiful in groups* per 100, 15*s*.	2	6	...0	3

VALLOTA PURPUREA AND THE JACOBEA LILY.

	each—s.	d.
Vallota purpurea, *bright scarlet*	21*s*. & 30*s*. per doz.; 2*s*. 6*d*. &	3 6
Amaryllis formosissima, *rich crimson*	per doz., 5*s*. 6*d*.	0 6

CHOICE GREENHOUSE AMARYLLIS.

CULTURE.—Immediately after potting, place in a moist temperature, and, if convenient, plunge the pot to the rim in a gentle steady moist bottom heat; thus treated, a vigorous leaf growth is produced, and a large umbel of flowers secured.

Choice Un-named Seedling Amaryllis ..... per dozen, 30*s*.; each, 2*s*. 6*d*. & 3*s*. 6*d*.

NEW VARIETIES OF AMARYLLIS FROM THE LEIDEN COLLECTION.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
12 in 12 magnificent new varieties	25	0	0	12 in 12 very fine varieties	5	5	0
12 in 12 ,, ,,	15	15	0	12 in 12 fine varieties	2	2	0
12 in 12 beautiful varieties	10	10	0	Older vars. of Amaryllis, each 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, & 5/6			

THE LILIUM.

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS.—The borders of Rhododendron and Azalea beds are generally suitable for Lily culture, as the necessary compost for the particular species can easily be given, and the shelter from the surrounding branches is beneficial in protecting the plants in spring, and affording a partial shelter from the sun's rays in summer; amongst dwarf shrubs, or herbaceous plants, and in the proximity of trees, the Lily makes the most satisfactory growth, if care is taken that there is always sufficient exposure so that the plants do not make a feeble growth. In the preparation of ground for Lilies, loosen the soil to a depth of several feet, and add fresh loam, coarse sand, good peat, or sweet decomposed leaf soil, care being taken that the soils are free as possible from insect life, and the compost sufficiently friable not to cling to the bulb. Plant the bulbs 6 inches deep, and if all things are equal they may remain undisturbed for many years. The bog or swamp-loving Lilies, Superbum, Canadense, and the varieties of Pardalinum require a moist peaty soil. Rockwork and artificial mounds, such as may be seen in the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, are admirable for lilies, there being sufficient choice of aspects, soil, and drainage—thus the majestic bog-loving lilies would occupy the base with marsh plants, and the other species such positions as are best suited to them.

CULTURE IN-DOORS.—When grown in pots the Lily should have a compost of fibry loam and good peat, with plenty of sand, or *sweet* leaf soil and loam with sand, the bulb potted firmly, and the top covered at least two inches; this done, *plunge the pots in ashes out of doors under a north wall*, and there let the Lilies remain till they spear through the ashes, or, still better, till the flower buds are formed; at this stage remove to the conservatory, corridor, or sitting-room. *Lilies in pots, when removed from the ashes, should have clear liquid manure twice a week. The drainage of the pots must be good, and no stagnant moisture tolerated in the plunging ground.* Superbum, Canadense, and the varieties of Pardalinum, prefer *moist* sandy peat.

Lilium Auratum, in pots for late-flowering. These roots arrived from Japan in June, and were at once potted; at the present time (August) they give good promise of fine flower spikes, per dozen, 18/, 24/, & 30/; each 2/, 2/6, & 3/6

SELECTIONS OF LILIES.

For Conservatory decoration,	50 in 50 beautiful varieties	£3 3*s*. ;	£4 4*s*. ;	£5 5*s*. ;	£7 7*s*.
,, ,,	25 in 25 ,,	£1 1*s*. ;	£1 10*s*. ;	£2 2*s*. ;	£3 3*s*.
,, ,,	12 in 12 ,,	12*s*. ;	18*s*. ;	£1 5*s*. ;	£2 2*s*.
For Flower border decoration	50 in 50 beautiful varieties	£3 3*s*. ;	£4 4*s*. ;	£5 5*s*. ;	£7 7*s*.
,, ,,	25 in 25 ,,	£1 1*s*. ;	£1 10*s*. ;	£2 2*s*. ;	£3 3*s*.
,, ,,	12 in 12 ,,	7*s*. 6*d*.,	10*s*. 6*d*.,	15*s*.,	21*s*. to 42*s*.
For Rhododendron beds	25 in 25 beautiful varieties			30*s*.,	42*s*. to 63*s*.
,, ,,	12 in 12 ,, ,,			15*s*.,	21*s*. to 42*s*.

HELLEBORUS, OR CHRISTMAS AND LENTEN ROSES.

In English gardens hardy plants are now fostered in permanent flower borders, and amongst them an honourable place is given to the decorative varieties of the Christmas and Lenten Roses, as the representatives of Winter flowers.

☞ *The Christmas and Lenten Roses are excellent pot plants, and well worth the attention of gardeners to grow on as specimen plants.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
..... 6 **Lenten Roses** in 6 vars. ...10/6, 15/ & 21	0		..... 25 **Lenten Roses** in 25 vars. ...35/, 50/ & 63	0	
..... 12 „ „ in 12 vars. ...15/, 21/ & 30	0		..... 5 **Christmas Roses** in 5 vars., 7/6, 10/6 & 15	0	
..... 18 „ „ in 18 vars. ...25/, 30/ & 42	0		..... 10 „ „ in 5 vars., 15/, 21/ & 30	0	

THE CHRISTMAS ROSE (HELLEBORUS NIGER).

each—s. d.

..... **Niger** (*the Christmas Rose*), per doz. (according to size of plant), 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, 15/, 21/, & 25/ each, 6*d*., 9*d*., 1/, 1/6, 2/6, & 3 6
..... „ **maximus** (*the Great Christmas Rose*) .....each 1/6, 2/6 & 3 6
..... „ **major** (*the large Christmas Rose*) .....each 1/, 1/6 & 2 6
..... „ **minor** (*the small Christmas Rose*) .....each 1/, 1/6 & 2 6
..... „ **scoticus** (*Miss Hope's Christmas Rose*) .....each 1/6, 2/6 & 3 6

HERBACEOUS HARDY CHINESE PÆONIAS.

These noble plants compete favourably in general effect with the finest hybrid Rhododendrons, whether it be in variety of tint, diversity of colour, profusion or duration of bloom.

CULTURE.—Trench the ground as deeply as possible, adding abundance of *rotten manure*, and in Summer, when convenient, give a plentiful supply of liquid manure. The Pæony may be planted in any position, but, considering that the flower buds are formed early in Spring, it is preferable to grow the plants where the sun's rays do not fall upon them till after 10 or 12 o'clock.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
..... 40 in 40 splendid varieties.....63*s*. to 84	0		..... 20 in 20 splendid varieties..... .....30*s*. to 42	0	
..... 30 in 30 „ „ .....42*s*. to 63	0		..... 12 in 12 „ „ ...15*s*., 21*s*. to 30	0	

NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED HARDY DOUBLE PYRETHRUMS.

OUR OWN SELECTION.

..... 12 in 12 fine varieties ..... 7/6; very fine, 10/6; extra fine 15/-
..... 25 in 25 „ „ .....17/6; „ „ 22/6; „ „ 30/-
..... 50 in 50 „ „ .....30/-; „ „ 42/-; „ „ 50/-
..... Selections, 3 plants each var., for extensive planting .....per 100, 60/-, 70/-, & 80/-

NEW ANEMONE-FLOWERED HARDY DOUBLE PYRETHRUMS.

OUR OWN SELECTION.

..... 12 in 12 fine varieties ..... 7/6; very fine, 10/6; extra fine, 15/-
..... 25 in 25 „ „ .....17/6; „ 22/6; „ 30/-

NEW SINGLE HARDY PYRETHRUMS.

..... 12 in 12 fine varieties .....6/-; very fine varieties, 9/-; extra fine, 12/-
..... 25 in 25 „ „ ..... 15/-; „ „ 21/-; „ 25 -

.....**Heuchera Richardsoni**, a scarce plant of rare beauty; during the Spring and early Summer months, no foliage plant in or out of doors will compare with this, either for effect in the flower borders or the gathered leaves for table decoration. The leaves resemble a Zonale Geranium, but with a silky texture, and having a rich brown, satin-like lustre .....per doz., 10*s*. 6*d*., & 15*s*.; each 1*s*. & 1 6
.....**Fritillaria armena**, a new hardy species of great beauty, from the mountains near Smyrna, and as it flowers at the same time, will be found a good associate to our native species; flowers soft yellow per 100, 21*s*.; per doz. 3 6
.....**Crown Imperials, mixed**, *various shades*, 3 ft. .....per doz., 5*s*. 6*d*.; each 0 6
.....**Dog's-tooth Violets, mixed varieties** .....per 100, 7*s*. 6*d*.; per doz., 1*s*. 6*d*.; „ 0 2
..... „ „ „ **large-flowered varieties**..... „ 12*s*. 6*d*.; „ 2*s*. 0*d*.; „ 0 3
.....**Milla biflora**, *pure white, large flowers; this is a beautiful Mexican bulb, which should be grown in pots under glass, or kept dry during winter, and planted out in March* .....per doz., 7*s*. 6*d*. 0 9

..... BARR & SON'S PREPARED CHARCOAL AND COCOA FIBRE, specially adapted for growing Ferns in Plant Cases, and Bulbs in Jardinets, Glasses, &c. When the Prepared Cocoa Nut Fibre and Charcoal is used for glasses, before putting in the Bulbs the glasses should be filled with the preparation, and water given till it can absorb no more. On this place the Bulb, and fasten it down with brown paper as you would a jam pot, leaving an opening for the shoot. When the Bulb has sufficiently rooted into the preparation, untie the paper, and after this keep the material in the glass always wet. No. 1 quality, 6/- per bushel; 2/- per peck. No. 2 quality, 4/6 per bushel; 1/6 per peck.

A FEW SPECIALITIES IN FLOWER SEEDS WHICH MAY BE SOWN IN AUTUMN.

.....**Verbascum olympicum**, *a magnificent plant, with large massive white foliage, and great towering, often branched, flower spikes, which are crowded with large bright yellow flowers, fresh seed,* per packet. 6*d*. & 1 0
.....**Primula rosea**, *the most beautiful of the hardy Indian Primulas* .....per packet, 1*s*. & 2 6
.....**The Munstead Iceland Poppies**, *colours from pale lemon to orange and orange scarlet* .....per packet 1 0
.....**Meconopsis nepalense**, *the handsome sulphur-coloured Indian Poppy, quite hardy*...per packet, 1*s*. & 2 6
..... „ **Wallichi**, *the handsome blue Indian Poppy, quite hardy*..... „ 1*s*. & 2 6
.....**Barr's Covent Garden Primula, rsd**, *flowers large, of great substance* ..... „ 2*s*. 6*d*. & 3 6
.....**Barr's Covent Garden Primula, white**, *flowers large, of great substance* ..... „ 2*s*. 6*d*. & 3 6
.....**Barr's Covent Garden Cineraria**, *flowers large and of fine quality* ..... „ 2*s*. 6*d*. & 3 6
.....**Myosotis dissitiflora** (*the earliest Forget-me-not*). *Clear bright-blue*..... „ 1*s*. & 2 6

Daffodils.

"Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty."
Shakespeare.

Daffadillies.

"Thy sommer proude with Daffadillies dight."
Spenser.

Daffodowndillies.

"Strew the green round with Daffodowndillies."
Spenser.

BARR & SON.